

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4910.

號二月四年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879.

日一十月三年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOTH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suvaia, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KILLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, \$1,300,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.  
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SABBOON, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months notice 5% per annum.  
" 6 " " 4% " "  
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

#### BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

#### On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE

#### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

#### MANTEL-PIECE MIRRORS,

#### ENGRAVINGS, CROCKERY-WARE,

#### GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE,

#### &c., &c., &c.

#### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have

#### received instructions to sell by

#### Public Auction, on

### THURSDAY,

3rd April, 1879, at 2 p.m., at the

Residence of C. VOGEL, Esq.,

No. 2, Queen's Road.

The whole of his SUBSTANTIAL

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

Brown Rep-covered Mahogany Draw-

ing-room Suite, Marble-top Blackwood

Round Table and Tea Poy, Sets of

Canton Tea Poy, Flower Stands, Canton

Vases, Mantel-piece Mirrors, Engravings

and Chromo Lithographs, Fender and

Iron, Lace Curtains and Cornices,

Drawing-room Billiard Table with

Marking Board, Cues, &c., &c., Teak-

wood Dining Table and Whatnots,

Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Green and

Gold Dinner Set, Hand Painted Dessert

Set, Glassware, Platedware, Cutlery,

Ice Chest, Meat Safe, American Bed

with Spring and Hair Mattresses, Couch,

Chairs, Cheval Glass, Lady's Writing

Desk, American-made Bureau, Ward-

robe, Marble Top Toilet Table and

Mirror, Marble Top Washstand and

Services, Chest of Drawers, Clothes

Horse, Bath Tubs, Commodore.

Also,

A COTTAGE PIANO, by DOERFEL

STEINFELSER & Co.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the

whole will be on view, the day before

the Sale.

TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Bank

Notes.

Hongkong, March 19, 1879. ap3

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

on the Owners' behalf, to sell

by Public Auction, on

### WEDNESDAY,

the 9th April, 1879, at 5.30 P.M.,—

On the Ground, all that PIECE or

PARCEL OF GROUND, at Kow-

loon, known as GARDEN LOT No. 4,

formerly occupied by the late Mr W.

H. NOTLEY.

Dimensions.—North 297' 0"

South 280' 0"

East 57' 0"

West 204' 0"

Area 37,649 square feet.

Crown Rent \$17.27 per Annum.

This Lot forms a most eligible site for

a BUNGALOW, or BATHING HOUSE, and

embraces a CAPITAL GARDEN OF VEGETABLE

mould imported for the purpose.

TERMS OF SALE.—No advance at any

bidding under \$5. Half of the Pur-

chase Money at the fall of the hammer,

and the Balance within three days.

Possession to be taken on the day of

Sale. All expenses of Transfer to be

borne by the Purchaser as usual.

For further Particulars, apply at the

Office of Mr R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor,

15, Queen's Road.

T. G. GLOVER,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. ap9

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

shortly, on a day to be

hereafter named, unless previously dis-

posed of by private contract.

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now

in Complete Working Order, and Cap-

able of Distilling upwards of 2,000

Gallons daily. The Property is of a most

valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES OF GROUND close to the

water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781

and 782, with the Substantially Built

LWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES,

erected specially for the purpose

only a few years since, together with the

MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS,

STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIT-

TINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and

JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

## Intimations.

### EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA SUN HATS and HELMETS in New Shapes.  
CHRISTY'S SUMMER STRAW and FELT HATS.  
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA LIGHT PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.  
FRENCH LIGHT SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES, CANVAS SHOES.

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PAILS, ICE TONGS, ICE SHOVELS, ICE PITCHERS.  
The New ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS for Kerosene, perfectly safe.  
ELECTRO-PLATED CIGAR LAMPS, LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.  
POCKET SIPHONIAS and WATERPROOF COATS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS, PERFUMERY and TOILET SOAPS.  
INDIA RUBBER AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS.  
The New CHIT BOOKS. MAPS OF AFGHANISTAN.  
CAFETERES, COCOA-NUT MATTING & MATS.  
New SCARVES, BRACES and COLLARS.

The PATENT LIFE JACKETS and SWIMMING BELTS.  
MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES. DE LA RUE'S and AMERICAN  
PLAYING CARDS.

The Celebrated HUNYADI JANOS MINERAL WATER.  
SPRATT'S FIBRINE DOG BISCUITS. MAGNIFYING GLASSES.

MAPS OF CHINA.  
A Large COLLECTION OF WORKS  
OF REFERENCE.  
FAMILY SCALES.  
OVERLAND TRUNKS.

CLARETS, SAUTERNES and OTHER LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

### EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN

## THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT,

Authorized by Imperial Decree dated the 14th Day of the Ninth Moon of the Fourth Year of Kwong-Su (9th October, 1878.)

Haiquan Taels 1,750,000—Shanghai Taels 1,949,500 Stock.

In Bonds of Shanghai Taels 500 each, bearing Interest from 11th April, 1879.

The First Instalment of Interest being payable on 5th October, 1879, in

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bonds are redeemable at PAR WITHIN SIX YEARS (1884) by HALF-YEARLY

(ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE CALENDAR) DRAWINGS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

### PRICE OF ISSUE—PAR.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION hereby

invites SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHANGHAI TAELS 1,787,000 of 8 PER CENT.

Bonds at the Issue PRICE OF PAR, payable as follows:—

SHANGHAI TAELS 10 per cent. on application.

90 " 15 days after allotment.

100 "

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai.

The first payment of interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 5th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned places.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by 11 half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in February and August in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified in annexed Schedule at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Decree, dated 9th of October, 1878.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the five ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Viceroy and Governors of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

Certified Translations of the Official Documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipt.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1st Instalment due 5th October, 1879.....	162,500.00	69,325.81	231,825.81
2nd " 30th March, 1880.....	162,500.00	68,021.70	230,521.70
3rd " 23rd September, 1880.....	162,500.00	66,717.59	229,217.59
4th " 19th March, 1881.....	162,500.00	65,413.48	227,913.48
5th " 12th September, 1881.....	162,500.00	64,109.37	226,609.37
6th " 8th March, 1882.....	162,500.00	62,805.26	225,305.26
7th " 1st September, 1882.....	162,500.00	61,501.15	223,001.15
8th " 25th February, 1883.....	162,500.00	60,197.04	220,697.04
9th " 21st August, 1883.....	162,500.00	58,892.93	218,392.93
10th " 14th February, 1884.....	162,500.00	57,588.82	216,088.82
11th " 9th August, 1884.....	162,000.00	56,284.71	218,284.71
Shanghai Taels.....	1,787,000.00	416,867.86	2,203,867.86

Application (Forms of which can be obtained at the offices of the Bank) accom-

panied by a deposit of Shanghai Taels Ten per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until the Eleventh day of April, 1879, on which date the allotment will be made.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents

ISSUING THE LOAN.

(Signed)

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1879.

## Intimations.

### CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer ICHANG will make daily trips between Hongkong and Canton on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY Next, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Instant. Leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. and Canton at 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, and 7 A.M. and 3 P.M. on SUNDAY. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. ap7

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 100.

### CHINA SEA.

### SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—WOOSUNG RIVER.

### WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st March, 1879, Geometrical Signals were substituted for the flags formerly used for showing the depth of water on the Bar during the day.

For particulars see NOTICE to MARINERS No. 95 of the 31st January last, which was published in the Hongkong and Shanghai Papers up to this date.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

GERALD E. WELLESLEY,

Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, 31st March, 1879. ap7

### OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

### NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Mr H. M. BLANCHARD will ACT AS AGENT

of the above Company.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 187



## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

EASTERN EXTENSION GREAT  
AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN  
CHINA TELEGRAPH TELEGRAPH  
CO., LIMITED. COMPANY.

THE Offices of the above Companies will be REMOVED to the First Floor "MARINE HOUSE"—Queen's Road Central, To-morrow, the 1st of April.

Hongkong, March 31, 1879. ap7

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

MR. J. BRADLEE SMITH has this Day been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, WM. REINERS, Chairman.

Hongkong, March 24, 1879. ap7

## NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES GYE, Medical Attendant at the Chinese Government Coal Mine, near Kelung, Deceased.

CLAIMS against the above Estate should be lodged with the Underigned not later than the 15th day of April, 1879.

H. B. M.'s Consulate, Tamsui, 12th March, 1879. ap11

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. my29

F. HUTCHINGS begins to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BERT, MUTTON, & Co., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Shop—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Month of April, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., p. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM GLASGOW, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glencoe* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 31, 1879. ap7

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Ex "Yangtze."

H. L. c/o Mr. Marty, No. 1, case Ash, from Marseilles.

Ex "Aval."

H. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Ex "Aundry."

M. F. (in diamond) W. M. C. (underneath) No. 15, Order, 1 case Umbrellas, from London.

A. M. Nos. 1/20, Mr. A. Marty, 20 cases Wine, from Marseilles.

H. S. Nos. 101/05, Order, 6 cases Mer-TO chandise, from Marseilles.

Mout. Joubert Hanoi, 2 cases Wax, from Saigon.

North China Ins. Co., 1 case Books, from London.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glencoe* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap4

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

MR. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Capt. D. Bradford—Meyer & Co.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt. A. H. Kroneke—Wieler & Co.

GOLDEN FLEECER, British barque, Capt. James Willshire—Gilman & Co.

ONEIDA, British ship, Captain S. Clyma—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

JAN PETER, German barque, Capt. Kih. Ewert—Meyer & Co.

URANOS, Norwegian barque, Captain L. Berg—Arnhold Karberg & Co.

CHOICE, British barque, Captain John Harrison—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ALICE, German steamer, Capt. Burja—Order.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI AND TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship "EMMY," Capt. F. ASKON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879. ap4

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "EMMY," BLANCO, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879. ap4

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. PEIHO.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. *Copernicus* and *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 3rd inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 10th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879. ap10

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 2, *Dale*, British steamer, 684, Jas. Thompson, Bangkok March 26, General.

YUEN FAT HONG.

April 2, *Atoll*, British steamer, 923, W. S. Thomson, Saigon March 28, Rice.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 2, *Emmy*, Spanish steamer, 222, Blanco, Manila March 30, General.

REMEDIOS & Co.

April 2, *Yangtze*, British steamer, 782, Schultze, Shanghai March 20, General.

GIEMASS & Co.

April 2, *Friedrich*, German three-masted schooner, from Whampoa.

April 2, *Peiho*, French steamer, 2074, Paquet, Marseilles Feb. 28, Naples 28, Port Said March 4, Suez 5, Aden 6, Galle 10, Singapore 23, and Saigon 30, Mails and General.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## DEPARTURES.

April 2, *Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports.

2, *Cassandra*, for Saigon.

2, *Champlain*, French corvette, for Yokohama.

2, *Yangtze*, for Canton.

2, *Choice*, for Takow.

## CLEARED.

Stillman B. Allen, for Portland (Oregon)

Mangerton, for Halphong.

Glencoe, for Shanghai.

Jeddah, for Swatow.

Me H, for Hoihow.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Dale*, from Bangkok, 68 Chinese.

Per *Atoll*, from Saigon, 5 Chinese.

Per *Emmy*, from Manila, 40 Chinese.

Per *Yangtze*, from Shanghai, 69 Chinese.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Peiho*, for Hongkong: from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Owan, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, child and servant, Mr. Dubouff, Mr. and Mrs. Kleinwachter, and servant; from Galle, Major Vortie, from Singapore, M. de Comte de Wicklow and servant; from Marseilles, Mr. Sharp, and Mrs. Rodewald and servant, Miss Vogler, Mr. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. Telge and Pell, Mrs. Holland and 2 children and servant; from Galle, Mr. Henry Brady; from Singapore, Mr. Boyd. —For Yokohama: from Marseilles, Messrs. Derouet, Van Liss, Cooper, Ohlmizon and Volhardt, and Miss Drobos; from Naples, Count and Countess Carcano (Italian Consul).

## DEPARTED.

Per *Kwangtung*, for Swatow, Mrs. Clyma; for Amoy, Messrs. Steglich, and Howard; for Foochow, Mr. H. Lubbes.

Per *Cassandra*, for Saigon, 20 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Dale* reports having left Bangkok on the 25th March. Experienced light East and S.E. winds throughout. On the 2nd a dense fog until 9 a.m. Passed str. Rajanathapur off Cape Padaran at 3 p.m. on the 29th March.

The Spanish steamer *Emmy* reports: Left Manila on the 30th March at 5 p.m., had fine weather throughout, and arrived in Hongkong at 12 noon on the 2nd April.

The British steamer *Yangtze* reports: Left Shanghai at 3 a.m. on the 29th March, had light and variable winds with hazy weather throughout. Were at anchor for 12 hours outside Ninpoen on account of a dense fog. Arrived here at 1 p.m. to-day.

## CARGO.

Per S. S. *Prism*, Hongkong to London, sailed 23rd March, 1879.—7,594 lbs. Congou, 109 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, 26 pkgs. Waste Silk, 419 pkgs. Matting, and 5,428 pkgs. Sundries.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.—Per *Glencoe*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 3rd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—Per *Pansy*, at 1.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per *Radnorshire*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—Per *Bowen*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd inst. (Private ship rates.)

For SWATOW.—Per *Yoktung*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 3rd inst.

For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—Per *Albay*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 3rd inst.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—Per *Emmy*, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday, the 4th inst.

For BANGKOK.—Per *Dumbe*, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday, the 4th inst., instead of as previously notified.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Amazon* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Birmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Thibet* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Birmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Barmah, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *Alaska*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th April, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, March 21, 1879. ap15

## HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—*Glencoe* leaves for Shanghai, &c.

4 p.m.—*Bowen* leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c.

## Auction.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. Vogel's residence, No. 2, Queen's Road.

## General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, April 4:—

Daylight.—*Albay* leaves for Swatow, &c.

3 p.m.—*Emmy* leaves for Amoy, &c.

Goods per *Glencoe* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, April 5:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, April 7:—

Goods per *Glencoe* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, April 8:—

8 p.m.—Meeting of United Service Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, April 9:—

Citizium leaves for San Francisco.

5.30 p.m.—Sale of Ground at Kowloong.

THURSDAY, April 10:—

Goods per *Peiho* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

SATURDAY, April 12:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, April 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, May 5:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 1st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, GEORGE PIERCE, Junr., to JANE SMITH, daughter of the late Rev. R. Smiles, of Selby, Yorkshire. No Cards.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.55 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879.

The Education Report of the Acting Inspector of Schools, which appears in another column, is on the whole a document upon which the community may fairly be congratulated. There are several things in it which, although probably not surprising in view of the Governor's strong bias, are less satisfactory than we could have wished to see; but taking it altogether, the rev. Doctor's history of Education during 1878 does not differ very much from that of Mr. Stewart's report on 1877.



ated the promotion of a knowledge of the English language and of English speaking among the native population of Hongkong, naturally bore its fruit. The Government Central School altered its time table, devoting to the study of English the early part of each day, formerly allotted to Chinese studies, and gave to the teaching of English and to English colloquial conversation an amount of attention it had never before received in the Central School. As to the Government schools, outside the Central School, among which Aberdeen had previously been the only Anglo-Chinese school, English teaching was introduced in the course of the year in three different places, viz., in Wong-nai-ch'ung, Wai-tai and Sai-yung-p'ui, and finally the establishment of a Method Class with a view to train Chinese to others of English for employment in the Village Schools was begun, in connection with the Central School. The inhabitants of a small hamlet like Wong-nai-ch'ung should voluntarily contribute \$5 per month towards the expenses of the school, hitherto entirely defrayed by the Government, and that they should stipulate that English as well as Chinese be taught in the school, is a most remarkable fact, especially so if it be considered that for years past the standing complaint in all the annual reports of the Education Department was the utter indifference of the villagers with regard to education. The people of Wong-nai-ch'ung paid their quota regularly, throughout the year, and the school, which at the beginning of the year, when Chinese only was taught, numbered 9 scholars, of whom 2 were the sons of the master, counted an average attendance of 30 before ever since English was introduced. Outside the Government schools also, the special appreciation in which English teaching was held by the Head of the Government made itself felt, and was warmly responded to by a sudden increase of private schools, both day-schools and evening-schools, conducted by Chinese or Eurasian teachers, among whom I may especially mention Mr George Chape. Mr Chape conducted last year a private day-school, unsupported by private or other means, except the fees of \$3 per month paid by each scholar. He had an average attendance of 80 scholars, each finding his own school materials. The importance of this fact will be understood if it be considered that the Central School, with an average attendance of 450 scholars, charges \$0.50 per month in the lower classes and \$1.00 per month in the higher classes, but supplies each scholar liberally with school-materials (even Dictionaries included) and costs the Government, apart from the value of the house rent, \$27.54 per annum for each scholar. The examination, lately held, of candidates for admission into the Central School, it was found that out of 114 candidates found qualified for admission, all but 30 had been studying English in 1878, being able to read English fairly well. Among the schools from which they came I may especially mention, besides St. Paul's College and the school held by Mr Chape, the private schools conducted by the following masters, Mr Lo Yung-fung, Ho Tsing-ngam, Chan Tsan-ling, Luk Ti-fu, Kwang-yun-fai, Yung Kun-nam, Chiu Luk, Fung Seung-nam, Chiu Kam-tong and Chiu Ngai-p'o. These facts are sufficient to show that English teaching is beginning to be appreciated in the Colony.

5. With reference to the Government Central School, I confine myself to supplement the Report of the Acting Head Master, which I append, by a few criticisms, based on what I saw of the school on the occasion of periodical inspections, and on what I learned from the masters by conversation and by a special conference I held with them to test the correctness of my views. I must premise that as a *locum tenens*, I did not feel justified to examine the whole school myself at the end of the year, because I was informed that the practice had been all along for the Head Master and the masters in committee to conduct the annual examinations of the school themselves.

The Central School may be divided into two departments, one for English and one for Chinese teaching, an equal amount of time being devoted every day to both languages.

To begin with the English department of the Central School, there was in 1878, with an average monthly enrolment of 450 scholars, an effective staff of 4 European masters, 6 native assistant masters and 3 paid monitors. Apart from the monitors, therefore, and including among the masters both Europeans and Chinese, we had about 40 scholars to each master. Considering, however, that none of the assistant masters can be said to pronounce English perfectly and to speak it idiomatically, it is well to note that there were in reality about 115 scholars to each European master. Moreover the native masters being permitted to accept outside employment when off duty—a matter which during the present scarcity of English speaking native masters cannot be helped—used to give every day, morning and evening, a great portion of their time to mercantile engagements or private tuition, and did not therefore come as fresh to their work in school as might be desired. Through the alteration in the time table which was introduced by order of His Excellency the Governor in May last year, formerly occupied by Chinese teaching, was appropriated for English teaching, there is little objection now to be raised on that score.

The European masters are competent men, and all the masters without exception I found attending to their duties with exemplary punctuality and fidelity. Altogether the general organization of the school and the mastery discipline maintained in almost every department of it, seems to me well-nigh perfect. But as regards one or two details and the method of teaching adopted in the school, there is considerable room for improvement.

In the first instance, in the Preparatory Classes, where the first rudiments of English pronunciation are taught, the teaching of English was left in the hands of native assistants, whose own pronunciation is by no means perfect. Next, there is a system in vogue in the Central School of filling up, all through the nine classes of the school, every seat that happens to fall vacant for more than two days, in consequence of which the Preparatory School receives a new contingent and sends on boys to the higher classes every month, so that by the end of the year scarcely two-thirds of any one class in the whole school have had the same uniform teaching all through the year. I regard this system as unfair to the masters, on whom the consequent disparity of attainments among their pupils throws additional trouble, and as unfair to the pupils themselves, the continuity of

whose studies is thus arbitrarily interrupted. But the matter has a far more serious aspect when it is considered that the classes are too large for effective teaching, and especially that the boys sit so crowded, in every class, that not only have they no elbow room in writing, but copying and prompting by whispers is absolutely impossible to prevent. The evil of this is impossible to overstate. The result of this overcrowding is most conspicuous during Chinese lessons, where from 80 to 90 boys are crowded into one class under one teacher. Thus the moral lesson of self-reliance, which the school otherwise might teach, is lost, habits of dishonesty and deception are fostered, and moreover, in a hot climate like this, among a people among whom skin diseases are naturally prevalent such overcrowding of the classes becomes positively dangerous to health as well as to morals. Three out of the five school-rooms are very lofty and provide sufficient cubic space. But the rule observed in England, of admitting one boy only for every 8 square feet, is persistently disregarded in the Government Central School. The only gain this system can show is a seemingly high rate of average attendance and a proportionate diminution of the apparent cost of the school when calculated for each boy in average attendance.

As to the method of teaching adopted in the Central School, I am of opinion that the school is, on the whole, taught too much like an English school for English boys, in comparative disregard of the fact that the majority of the boys neither speak English nor hear English spoken outside the school, and that, as Mr Stewart stated, out of 453 boys at the beginning of last year as many as 386 did not speak English at all and only 8 could speak it idiomatically. The school-books also, which were made for boys in Ireland, who bring to school a fair knowledge of English colloquial, are ill adapted for use in teaching Chinese boys, who come to learn English colloquial in the first instance. These school-books are far too difficult to begin with, contain too little colloquial and have too little of regular gradation, to make it easy for masters, some of whom are unable to speak Chinese and thereby prevented explaining peculiarities of idiom in an intelligible manner, to teach much English speaking. There is further too little attention given, in my opinion, to the practice of English composition and to the practice of English translation from Chinese into English, which valuable means of teaching English to foreigners is at present entirely neglected to be exercised. English composition and written translations from Chinese into English might be used in the school as a means of teaching grammar practically, by requiring the boys, under the eyes of the master, to make and form simple and eventually complex sentences, in various ways, so as to make them thoroughly understand the practical application of the rules of grammar to the art of speaking and writing correctly. Finally, the teaching of such subjects as Geometry, Algebra and Chemistry seems to me of doubtful utility as long as the majority of the boys leave the Central School, after six years of schooling, without being able to speak English, and as long as history remains entirely excluded from the range of subjects taught in the school.

As regards the Chinese department of the Central School, there is a division, made necessary by the presence of non-Chinese boys in the school, between the so-called Anglo-Chinese and Chinese classes, the former being intended for boys whose native language is other than Chinese. The presence of foreign boys in the Central School is, on the whole, more an impediment than an advantage, as those foreign boys who speak English idiomatically are too few, and, in the absence of a recreation ground, have too little opportunity to enable them conversationally; whilst on the other hand foreign boys are as a rule not amenable to discipline when under the tuition of native masters and necessitate special arrangements to teach them the Chinese written language, as they cannot keep pace with the Chinese boys, and require the presence of an English master during these Chinese lessons so as to maintain discipline.

Now as to the method of teaching the Chinese language, adopted in the Central School, the defect I noticed in the English department, viz., of following too much the methods of teaching in vogue in England and in English schools, is here even more glaring. The experience of centuries has taught the Chinese a method of teaching based on the peculiarities of the Chinese language. As it is a language with tones, it is considered an imperative necessity, all over the Empire, that boys should read and repeat their lessons aloud. This is prohibited in the Central School. As the Chinese written language is devoid of an alphabet and consists of 44,000 different characters, 6,000 to 8,000 of which are indispensable for the requirements of an educated man, and as there are no complete indications taxing the intellect, it is an indispensable patent fact that an acquaintance with the written language of China depends almost exclusively on the cultivation of a good memory. For this reason it has been found necessary in every school in China to give to technical memoriter exercises an unusual amount of time, and as boys differ far more widely in elasticity of memory than in range of mental comprehension, collective teaching in reading lessons is considered impractical in China, and boys are taught to read Chinese individually, going on, each his own way, as fast or as slow as his memory will carry him. Whilst therefore in all the schools in China class teaching is reserved for explanation of the classics, for teaching copy-writing and composition, it is applied in the Central School even to the teaching of reading, in a modified form. The consequence is, that the results of Chinese teaching in the Central School are extremely meagre and the teachers themselves, two of whom are graduates, are thoroughly dissatisfied with the system adopted. An English boy, a smart lad who had been 7 to 8 years in the Central School and who came to me the other day with a certificate from the Acting Head Master stating his attainments in translation from Chinese into English, to be "excellent," he having received 50 marks out of 80 at the last annual examination in this branch of study, could not read such simple characters as 成化年製, which Chinese girls, after three years' teaching, wrote from dictation under the eyes of His Excellency the Governor. And the best Chinese boys in the school, when I gave them a passage from one of the Chinese reading books, which had been read and explained in class, to translate into English, allowing them to use Chinese-English Dictionaries, could not do it without being allowed the use of the Commentary. And

when that was placed in their hands too, none could translate the passage correctly, and every one showed that even the Chinese Commentary was unintelligible to them. It is my conviction that if Chinese is to be taught properly in the Central School it must be taught according to Chinese and not according to foreign methods.

As to religious teaching in the Central School, I noticed myself, and the Chinese masters acknowledged in conference, that the teaching given in the Central School is really not secular teaching, pure and simple. In English reading lessons, books are used which contain religious lessons, and these are invariably skipped. The fact that the moment a chapter is reached containing a Bible story or where the concluding sentence of the chapter supplies a moral with the slightest reference to anything specially Christian, that chapter or that concluding paragraph is at once tabooed and the next following chapter taken, is most unfortunate, as it impresses the boys in the strongest possible manner, with the notion that Christianity itself is discountenanced in the Central School. On the other hand, Chinese reading books used in the Central School are replete with arguments and exhortations in favour of Buddhist worship, contain a good deal of Buddhist and Taoist teaching, are even, as in the case of Mencius, calculated to foster a decidedly anti-foreign spirit, yet these passages are not skipped. On the contrary, the Chinese masters told me that they, in oral explanation, endeavour to bring home this kind of teaching to the hearts and minds of their pupils. Nor can the masters be blamed for doing so, as they conscientiously believe in such doctrines themselves. To counteract the manifest unfairness of this state of things, there were some years ago Chinese school-books prepared by a Government School-books Committee, supplying the rudiments of secular knowledge, of which these Chinese class books above mentioned are devoid, and giving also the elements of Christian religious teaching. But these Government school-books are not taught by the Chinese masters in the Central School.

The cost of the Central School will be found detailed in Table IV. It will be seen from that table that the total of expenditure for the Central School was \$1,865.58, as against \$9,045.87 in 1877, showing an increase of \$7,180.29. In explanation of this apparent excess I have to state that on account of the Head Master's absence on leave, on half salary, an extra vote was necessary for half of the salary of the present Acting Second Master (\$360), and that the Acting Third Master, being incapacitated for duty through an affection of the eyes, was on furlough on full salary for 6 months, during which time his place was filled by special assistance obtained at a cost of \$300. There were some further extra expenses incurred in connection with the training school for three young men attached to the staff of the Central School during the second half of the year, two of whom are now employed as teachers of English in outside schools.

6. The Government schools outside the Central School do not give much occasion for remark. The Aberdeen school had to be closed in the middle of the year owing to the incompetency and neglect of the master, in consequence of which the villagers preferred to send their children to the three other schools in the village, or to Stanley, or to Canton to school and to pay there for their education rather than having them gratuitously under the charge of a master who did not attend to his duties properly. But although thus the only outside school in which in former years English had been taught was closed, there were, as I remarked above, three other schools provided with English teaching, viz., Wong-nai-ch'ung, Wai-tai and Sai-yung-p'ui. As none of these schools however was carried on since the beginning of the year, it is impossible to present to say much about them. But I feel confident that in Wai-tai and Sai-yung-p'ui it will sooner or later be found necessary to enlarge the teaching staff in order to meet the demand for English teaching in these localities. All the other Government schools, outside the Central School, give only vernacular teaching, and the amount and quality of instruction, they provide is no better than that of an ordinary village school in the interior of China. Some of these schools are called Aided Schools, because the original arrangement was that for each of these schools the respective village community should provide half of the teacher's salary in kind and the Government provide the other half in money. In reality however the teacher levies a rate on each boy in attendance and has generally great difficulty in obtaining even that. In some of these schools I discovered soon after beginning the work of inspection, that systematic falsification of the daily attendance roll had been practised in these schools for months. These Aided Schools require sharp supervision and are after all comparatively of little use. It would be better, in my opinion, if the Government would take over these schools altogether and place better teachers in them.

7. The Grant-in-aid schools number now 17, as against 14 in 1877, and 12 in 1876. The total number of children presented for examination in these schools at the end of the year amounted to 567, as against 459 in 1877, and 390 in 1876. Accordingly the amount total earned by the Grant-in-aid schools amounted to \$4,811.53, as against \$3,752.50 in 1877, and \$1,707.00 in 1876. The difference in the amounts annually earned is caused, in the first instance, by the increase of the value of passes introduced in 1877, and in the second instance by a steady increase from year to year in the number of schools placed under the Grant-in-aid system, in the number of scholars presented for examination and the percentage of scholars who passed successfully.

But this high percentage of passes, although it certainly indicates a steady increase of efficiency, must be taken cum grano salis. The examinations from which these passes resulted were conducted in the most minute and painstaking manner, but I had to follow certain pirated rules of my predecessor in fixing the number of mistakes allowed in each subject. These rules are far too liberal as, in some subjects, they make a failure almost impossible in an ordinarily well taught school. My predecessor had very good reason for this excessive liberality, because the teachers had at first many prejudices against and were very reluctant to submit to the Grant-in-aid examinations. But now that the examinations under the Grant-in-aid system are well understood to be conducted strictly and fairly and on fixed principles, it is high time to alter these rules and make them stricter through-

out. If this is done, there will then be no reason to reduce the value of passes which otherwise would seem far too high for the requirements of schools giving vernacular teaching only.

There have been many complaints in the course of the year on the part of managers of higher schools, giving not merely vernacular teaching, but a European Education with or without Chinese teaching in addition, as to the comparatively small value of passes in such expensive schools where English is taught in houses the rental of which is very high, and where the teaching power has to be procured from England at great cost. There is certainly a great disproportion in the value of passes allotted to ordinary vernacular and to high class English schools, which might well be remedied. The whole Grant-in-aid scheme, introduced but as a tentative measure, requires revision also with a view to enable those Protestant and Roman Catholic schools of the Colony which at present find themselves prevented partaking of the benefits of this, in its leading principles, excellent scheme. One great objection to the requirement of 200 daily attendances of 4 hours each at secular instruction.

There are other objections to the Grant-in-aid system. The greatest in my own mind, and which I have never heard any one mention yet, is this, that hitherto the Grant-in-aid system has entirely failed to gain for itself the appreciation of the native community. I know of 68 schools kept and paid by Chinese residents, and if we add the night schools for English teaching, the number of schools, all secular schools, kept by the Chinese community will scarcely be found to fall short of a hundred. Nevertheless there is not one such school, managed by Chinese, under the Grant-in-aid scheme. The reason is not that the Chinese object to take the money on the basis of a strict examination by competent examiners at the end of the year. What they object to is the amount of official interference the scheme implies and the complicated set of conditions by which it is hedged in. A scheme like the Intermediate Education Act (Ireland) for 1878, which is also based on the principle of payment for results in secular teaching, but has none of the officious meddlingness of the Hongkong scheme, would be far more likely, in my opinion, to gain the sympathy of all classes of the community and stimulate education with true impartiality and genuine liberality by enlisting under its banner in harmonious emulation the now divided camps of secular and religious educationists of the Colony, the native as well as the foreign schools on the whole island.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
E. J. EVELL,  
Acting Inspector of Schools.

The Honourable W. H. MARSH,  
Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

#### Police Intelligence.

The business at the Police Court to-day was not very voluminous. The remanded Opium case, in which two comrades at the Central Market were charged with being found in possession of a quantity of prepared opium without a permit, did not come on for hearing to-day, but was remanded sine die.

Ho Ann and another, boatmen, were charged by P. O. Smith (No. 79) with obstructing the approach to the landing at Piddar's wharf, a nuisance that has been frequently complained of, and one which we are glad to see is attracting the attention of the police. The defendants on this occasion were fined \$1 each.

A wretched-looking lad, 15 years of age, was charged with being a leper and a mendicant; he was found on the hill-side preparing to cook some rice. The poor wretch was ordered to be sent to his native place.

Thomas Thompson, a seaman unemployed, was fined 50 cents for drunkenness. Ng Afat, a butcher, was charged with having been guilty of a novel method of Street gambling at Yow-mah-ti. P. C. No. 17 (W. Fisher) noticed a group of men gambling, and on going nearer found that they were striving for the possession of a piece of pork and the method they employed was guessing the weight of a small piece of meat cut at random from the coveted prize. The defendant was fined \$1.

Another Afat, described as a travelling trader, was fined \$10, in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour, for attempting to smuggle opium into the gaol. Lai Aing, a cook, and Lai Aam, a stone-mutter, were charged with assaulting and wounding a man named Cheong Kam Po. The wounded man being in Hospital, the case was remanded till to-morrow.

The larcenies comprised: Leung Ayan, a lad 17 years of age, who was charged on his own confession with stealing some knives and other articles, the property of his employer, the case being remanded in order that the shop at which the defendant said he had sold the articles should be searched.

Cheung Ahoui, a coolie, who was charged on suspicion with being concerned in the robbery of a quantity of clothing from a brothel whilst the owner of the property (one of the inmates) was intoxicated; this case was also remanded.

Leung Tai, a seaman unemployed, and (in Awan), a coolie, were sent to one month's hard labour each for larceny.

Chan Yum, a coolie, got six weeks for stealing wood; and Chung One Yan, a coolie, was sent to four months' hard labour for committing a most determined theft from a money changer's stall last evening. This comprised really the whole catalogue of evil-doers before the magistrates to-day, but there were, of course, a number of nuisance cases, consisting principally of offenders whose dwellings were hardly adapted for the habitation of pigs.

A ragged, shivering, middle-aged man called at a house and asked for food, but the lady of the house called out: "Why don't you work for your bread?" "I would if I knew where I could find work," he promptly replied. "There's a place down town where you can saw wood and earn your dinner," she continued. That seemed to stick him for half a minute, but he finally said, with great solemnity: "Madam, let me state a parallel case. There's a place in heaven for you, but don't want to die till you are driven right to it, do you?" He pondered over his philosophy for a few seconds, and then called to the cook to pass out half a loaf of bread and some meat.

#### Canton.

31st March.

On Friday evening last the Concordia Hall Amateurs amused a considerable audience by a laboriously prepared spectacle founded on the story of the forty thieves entitled "Ali Baba," a Burlesque ascribed to H. J. Byron, Esq.; but in respect to the scenery, dress, songs and concerted pieces and portions of the dialogue, we shall not err in attributing the presentation to local sources, and the success achieved to the masterful management of the resources of the Committee and their coadjutors. If the text of the libretto and the accordant action, suggest burlesque run mad, the actors did not fail to extract the moral from the adverse tendencies in modern life, nor to contribute a piquant zest by the subtle satire in the matrimonial "tiff" between Morgiana and Ganem.

We were glad to hear 'Abdalla's' voice again; and to welcome also our local amateur of Music returned from the North. But space does not permit us to particularize. Suffice it, that as a whole the presentation was very effective and as a spectacle worthy of the larger audiences of Europe and America. It was gratifying to again see some visitors from Hongkong. Canton has, indeed, been favored with a succession of such the past six weeks, including Governor Hennessey and family, General Donovan and Lady, Lady Wado and her sister, Admiral Coote, Colonel Hall and family, Judge French and others.

The change in the atmosphere from 54° on the 20th and 21st instant to 74° on the 26th and 24° to-day, with the S.E. South winds loaded with vapor, indicate rainy or cold stormy weather soon.

Wu-chu-fuh, Kwang-shi,  
March 24, 1879.

By this you will perceive that I am in a little-known province called Kwang-shi, of which this city, Wu-chu-fuh, is the frontier, and the most important one, from a commercial point of view. Native steamers come here occasionally and Foreign ones might come also, I believe, direct from Hongkong without going to Canton at all. This place may yet become a good Treaty Port, for the supply of Foreign goods to Kwang-shi, Kwei-chow, and some parts of Hu-nan and Yun-nan, as light-draught steamers towing lighters or flats, as is done on the Irrawaddy, in Burma, might come up here with cargo all the year round.

There are some stores here for the sale of Foreign goods, most of which filter up between the clinks of the Gwai, a Lohin Barrier, so numerous between this and Canton, and which bring but little revenue to the Government, but cripple trade in a surprising manner, little understood at home, by detaining and harassing the traders, and making them pay duty on almost everything; even if a man has a pair of new shoes he is obliged to pay duty on them.

I arrived here on the 17th March, but not having brought Saint Patrick's blessing, I was detained and am now a prisoner, on board of a junk, because I had neglected to procure a passport, innocently supposing that the fact of my being an officer in the Imperial Army, entitled me to the privilege of travelling through the Empire, as formerly, without a passport; but "the powers that be" here have decided otherwise, and I am thus prevented going further, pending instructions from the Viceroy. I am in want of nothing so much, as money and the liberty to use it, and you know what that means, in a strange country!

11 a.m.—Ther. 64 deg., fair. W. M.

25th March.

I hear that a great commotion has taken place in the city, and the Che Shien, has been hustled a little in his Yab-mun.

It appears that a man named Liu, Chih-hao, was famishing with hunger, and so ventured on one of the rafts in the River, and stole some meal therefrom, to eat, and was caught by the raftermen who beat him so unmercifully, that he died shortly afterwards. He managed to enter the Yab-mun to lodge his complaint, but died before evidence could be taken, and as dead men tell no tales, the Shien pretended that it was not possible to make out a case against anybody. He was however obliged to hold a post mortem examination on the corpse, but the raftermen having much money to spend got the case made out in their favour. On that, during this time, the murdered man's brother Liu, Chih-toh, had managed to gather a crowd of his countrymen, natives of Hu-nan, apparently determined to have justice done, and also to come in, if possible, for a share of the raftermen's dollars. The Shien, who probably thinks that it is impossible to obtain more dollars than he can take care of, did not see things in this light, and refused to do something that the raftermen considered he ought to do, to place the matter on a proper footing. At this the crowd yelled, and filled the Yab-mun, and insisted on having justice done, for revenge. The troops now turned out and dispersed the crowd, taking a few prisoners, who, I am told, were released very shortly afterwards, through fear of more riots.

The affair is thus unsettled, and the poor Che Shien has his hands full. What with six executions a few days ago, and a case of Kidnapping, and a lot of Officials waiting here for their travelling expenses, to proceed on their several duties, and now this case, with your humble servant a prisoner, and having to obey the orders of an imbecile superior, the Pub, who it appears only knows how to make money, the poor old fellow says he must resign, and so he ought.

W. M.

Singapore.

Three Siamese noblemen, accompanied by a numerous suite, will arrive here in the early part of April on their way to England on a mission to offer for acceptance to Her Majesty the Queen, the highest Siamese order, in acknowledgment, doubtless of the late Investiture of the King of Siam with the Order of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

#### Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchange.)

We remember, says the *Comercio*, that when the establishment of a line of steamers to run between Hongkong and Australia &c., calling at Manila, was first proposed—a project which fell through from fear of high exactions on the part of the administration which, though legal, neither the company nor the passengers could afford,—a contemporary remarked that the trade between Manila and Australia was not worth mentioning. We said at the time that the trade was not a large one, but that with proper means of communication it might become one of some consideration, especially in tobacco, and that for several other reasons the company would have our sympathy. To-day (March 22nd) we have the satisfaction of reading the following lines in our contemporary the *Oceanic*:—"The opening of the Universal Exhibition of Sydney has been announced to take place on the first week in September this year. Australia is a market for the products of the Philippines, and sometimes they send to us their products. Hemp, rope, sugar, cigars, coffee, and other articles from these islands find buyers in Australia; from thence they reach to a large country, the finest that reaches to California, and though dearer than those of extraordinary cheapness. We believe that it would be a boon to this country if \$500 (very little) were expended in organizing a collection of samples of these islands' products for the Australian Exhibition. We commend this subject to the careful consideration of the Economical Society and the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce." We also draw the attention of the illustrious corporations to this subject. Possibly the project of the Dutch steamers of Hongkong-Australia line, calling at Manila, will be revived; and the obstacles, which in two previous occasions prevented its realization, removed.

The much-esteemed Dr. John Burke left by the *Salvadora* to-day (March 22nd), for Singapore, and from thence goes to Dublin to recruit his health. Although he is now quite recovered from his recent attack of fever, he requires that strengthening which is only to be got by breathing his native air. Dr. Burke is well known at Manila by both rich and poor, and he has the reputation of being a most able man in his calling; he is called by the Spaniards *Gran Angel*, and it is impossible for any one to know him and not esteem and respect him. During his voyage home he intends to study all the recent discoveries in his art, and that study he will turn into good use when he comes back to Manila.

Mr James Allison, second engineer of the steamer *Maclean*, has been highly praised in the *Gazette* for his humanitarian conduct, at the time of the foundering of that vessel, on the night of the 17th January last, by handing over his life-belt to a lady passenger, thus putting his own life in imminent peril.

The works at the San Nicolas Light-house in the Bay are so far advanced that it is expected that in May the light will be exhibited; this will be in good time for the S.W. monsoon and the foggy season.

We are told that great obstruction is being caused to the commerce of this country by the formalities adopted by the Customs regarding the despatch of merchandise which arrives in large quantities, especially rice, which is free from import duty. Is it because fraud is suspected? We know not, but up to this time the prejudicial delay caused by the Customs searching have been without result. Speaking of rice in particular, it ought not to be burdened with charges which cannot be entered in the calculation of the merchants; considering it to be an article of first necessity, and that the scarcity of it is felt in the country through the bad harvest, every facility should be given for its importation. We wish to comply with the wishes of some persons who have requested us to draw attention to this important fact.

#### Quotations.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$557;  
" Old " cash, 555  
" New Benares, cash, 555  
" Old " cash, 555  
" New Malwa, credit, 760  
" Allowance Taels, —  
" Old Malwa, credit, —  
" Allowance Taels, —

#### Exchange.

Bank, Wire, 354  
" 30 days sight, 356  
" 6 months sight, 374  
Credits, 374  
Documentary, 6 months sight, 377  
India, Wire, 218  
" demand, 219  
Shanghai, demand, 724  
" 30 days sight, 726  
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine, 25.50  
Sovereigns, 219 1/2 a 220

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 40 % prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,450  
North China Ins. Co., Ltd., 1,250  
China Traders Ins. Co., \$1,600  
Yantai Ins. Assoc., Ltd., 700  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$280  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$700  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$168  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., par.  
H.K. & W. S.-boat Co., 410 dls.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Ltd., 17  
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Th. 95, ex div.  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65  
China Sugar Refining Co., \$120  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$113,  
of 1877, \$110.

#### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

Barometer—9 A.M., 29.960  
Do. 1 P.M., 29.884  
Do. 4 P.M., 29.858  
Thermometer—9 A.M., 77  
Do. 1 P.M., 78  
Do. 4 P.M., 78  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M., 74  
Do. Do. 1 P.M., 74  
Do. Do. 4 P.M., 74  
Do. Maximum, 79  
Do. Minimum over night, 72



## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of GEPP & Co. are requested to send in all CLAIMS to the Undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, 5th April, 1879.

per pro. GEPP & Co.

FRANK HYDE.

Canton, March 25, 1879. ap5

## Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

## Now Ready.

No. 4.—Vol. VII.—OF THE—

## "CHINA REVIEW"

## CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Ballads of the Shik-king. Translations of Chinese School-books. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Alchimy in China. Appendix to Wylie's "Coins of the Ch'ing Dynasty." "Hien Fung" Period. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—A Few Petty Additions to Dr Douglas's Dictionary.

Trouts in China. Ancient Vases. Inheritance. Greeting the Spring.

Adoption. The Tern Kwal. Mongol and Yuan-pao. Lascivious Usage. Chinese Coins.

Coronation of the King of Loohoo. The Ouyang Alphabet. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March 21, 1879.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

On Shameen—Canton.

THE SPACIOUS PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs OLYPHANT & Co., comprising: DWELLING HOUSE, with Godown, TEA and SILK ROOMS attached.

For Particulars, apply to

EDWARD DAVIS,

Canton.

Canton, March 12, 1879. ap12

## TO LET.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR, No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to

J. NOBLE,

No. 8, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 13, 1879. ap13

## TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

## TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East.

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

## TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GREENE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

## TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 64 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to

WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.



## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED. TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON.

## ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "HIBET," Captain J. H. TORRICE, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 12th April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 30, 1879. ap12

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. "AMAZON," Commandant LORIMER, with MAIL PASSENGERS, SPOILS, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th April, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, agent.

Hongkong, March 25, 1879. ap5

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "ALASKA" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 14th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1879. ap15

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about May 5th, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 4th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. my5

## INSURANCES.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## SWISS LLOYD

## TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant Insurances on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## INSURANCES.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Kiosks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

## NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 " Reserve fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

## THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 30 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections; commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *v.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor Bore.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 h	Stewart	Brit. str.	731	April 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saigon.	
Albay	5 h	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	April 1	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	Amoy, &c.	4th, daylight
Alice	7 h	Lornie	Ger. str.	2102	Mar. 1	1 Messageries Maritimes	South Sea Island	
Amazona	5 c	Lornie	Fch. str.	923	April 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Marseilles, &c.	Mails, 5th
Atcholl	3 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Bombay	4 c	Miller	Brit. str.	1500	Mar. 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	To-morrow
Charlton	3 h	Johnson	Brit. str.	786	Mar. 31	Captain	Amoy	Sands' Slip
Cheang Hock Kian	5 h	Webb	Brit. str.	966	Mar. 14	Bun Hin Chan		
Conquest	5 h	Scott	Brit. str.	317	April 1	E-Shun Hong	Bangkok	4th inst.
Dale	3 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	654	April 2	Yuen Fat Hong	Amoy and Manila	
Danube	2 h	Clancy	Brit. str.	567	Mar. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	S'hal & Yokohama	Tag flying at daylight
Emu	5 h	Bianco	Span. str.	222	April 2	Remedios & Co.		
Fame	5 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	.....	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Glencoe	5 h	Gulland	Brit. str.	1900	Mar. 31	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Glenorchy	4 c	Hogg	Brit. str.	1775	April 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Jeddah	5 h	Clark	Brit. str.	1841	April 1	Bun Hin Chan		
Mariveles	5 h	Munoz	Span. str.	426	Mar. 27	Remedios & Co.		
Mc-Il	4 h	Marsden	Chl. str.	181	Mar. 30	C. M. E. N. Co.	Swatow and Amoy	at daylight
Norma	5 h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Manila	K'loon Dock at daylight
Panay	5 c	Goyenchea	Span. str.	645	Mar. 22	Remedios & Co.	Canton	Co'stan Dock To-morrow
Radnorshire	5 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	1272	Mar. 22	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Singapore, &c.	To-morrow
Sea Gull	3 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	1029	Mar. 25	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Yangtze	5 c	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	April 2	Stamson & Co.	Canton	To-day
Yutong	2 h	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	April 1	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	4th, daylight
Zephyr	1 h	Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Abbie N. Franklin	4 h	Hewes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	Captain		
B. F. Watson	5 c	Hawkins	Amer. bge.	1126	Mar. 13	Butterfield & Swire	San Francisco	
Black Hawk	5 c	Boylan	Amer. sh.	459	Mar. 18	Vogel & Co.	Singapore	
Clarke Wyman	7 c	Randell	Amer. bge.	1833	Jan. 20	Meyer & Co.	San Francisco	
Charmar	4 c	Canas	Amer. sh.	894	Mar. 20	Russell & Co.	Yakow	
Chloe	7 c	Barriss	Brit. bge.	1888	Mar. 9	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	San Francisco	
Chlorum	4 c	Beadle	Brit. sh.	188	Mar. 18	Vogel & Co.	Japan	
Cocoran	8 h	Lincoln	Amer. sch.	188	July 1	W. H. Ray	Newchwang	put back
Elizabeth Childs	1 h	Lincoln	Brit. bge.	891	April 19	Wiel & Co.		
Emil Julius	4 c	Jurgensen	Ger. bge.	601	Mar. 19	Molchers & Co.		
Emilio V.	8 c	Morrell	Ital. bge.	724	Mar. 28	D. Munro & Co.		
Esperance	7 c	Guillon	Fch. bge.	272	Mar. 27	Carlowitz & Co.		
Formosa	4 c	Burgwaldt	Ger. 3m. sc.	282	Feb. 6	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Friedrich	3 h	Bortelsen	Ger. 3m. sc.	285	April 2	Wiel & Co.	Flentain	
Golden Fleec	5 h	Whitshire	Brit. bge.	893	Mar. 10	Gilman & Co.	.....	Wanchai
Golden Rule	5 h	Lewis	Amer. sh.	1195	Mar. 7	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Jacoline	3 k	Bang	Ger. bge.	417	Mar. 17	Captain		
Jan Peter	3 c	Ewert	Ger. bge.	336	Mar. 18	Meyer & Co.	Haiphong	
Mangerton	4 c	Thompson	Brit. bge.	830	Mar. 19	Wiel & Co.	Bangkok	
Marquis of Argyll	3 c	McKeon	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.	Singapore	
Nehemiah Gibson	1 c	Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Feb. 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Penobscot	4 c	Chipman	Amer. bge.	1183	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire		
Oneida	5 k	Clyma	Brit. sh.	2293	Mar. 15	Captain		
Orange Grove	8 c	Longmuir	Brit. bge.	385	Mar. 21	Jeo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Republic	8 c	Holmes	Amer. sh.	1361	Mar. 9	Captain	Honolulu	
Stillman P. Allen	4 c	Taylor	Amer. bge.	586	Jan. 26	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Cleared
Stracathro	4 c	Millar	Brit. bge.	1150	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.	London	
Sumarilde	4 c	Tobiasen	Norw. sh.	943	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Thos. A. Goddard	4 c	Smith	Amer. bge.	682	Jan. 9	Russell & Co.	New York	
Thomas Fletcher	3 k	Pendleton	Amer. bge.	645	Feb. 23	Captain	Victoria (V. I.)	
Uranos	7 c	Berg	Norw. bge.	490	Mar. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	
W. H. Holcomb	.....	Dunton	Amer. bge.	958	Mar. 28	Rozario & Co.	.....	Co'stan
WHEAMPOA								
Johann Friedrich	.....	Kroncke	Ger. bge.	242	Mar. 31	Wiel & Co.		
Lota	.....	Dudfield	Brit. bge.	473	Mar. 17	Order	Chetoo & Newchwang	